OF THE COMMISSIONERS. School officers and teachers for the last few days have been considering what will be done by the new school Commission which Mayor Gilroy has just ap-pointed. It is probable that few even of the memlimit of the powers of this commission. When tion by Commissioner Charles Strauss asking the approval of the bill which was to be introduced in the Legislature, it received an almost unanimous vote, and it was presented in Albany, passed in both Houses and signed by the Governor within ten days. Mr. Strauss has always been active in school re-forms, and his word was taken by his associates on the advisability of this new law. There was not time for opposition to form against the bill before it had become a law, and only one or two mem-bers recognized that it was a similar measure to that proposed three years ago in the Board of Education by Commissioner Frederick W. Devoe. At that time it was received with disfavor, and Mr. Devoe was treated with so little consideration that he retired

In formulating the measure he had the assistance of ex-President Stephen A. Walker and of Gilbert H. Crawford, who had been associated with him in two of the best informed persons in the city on public school affairs. They drew up the original bill which was introduced in Albany in the spring of 1800. The Tribune and nearly all the daily press of the city gave the measure their approval and sup-port, and "School," which is the organ of the Board of Education, recommended it strongly. When the Board of Education, however, gave its disapproval, and Mr. Devoe retired from that body, the interest in the bill subsided, and it was not again heard from until Mr. Strauss revived it last March in the shape in which it became a law. The bill as drawn by Mr Strauss provided for a general revision of the school

An Act to provide for a commission to revise the laws feeting common schools and public education in the city

The people of the State of Section 3. Section 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this Section 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this Section 1. Section 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act the Mayor of the city of New-York shall appoint five Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the next session of said Legislature, a comprehensive revision of the laws affecting common schools and public education in the city of New-York, including such alterations in existing laws and such new enactments as they may deem necessary and to the advantage of the said schools.

Sec. 2. Said Uommissioners shall serve without compensation of any kind; but they are hereby authorized to incur such expenses as may be necessary in the discharge of their duties, not to exceed five thousand dollars (85,000); the same to be paid by the Board of Estimate and Ap-

the same to be paid by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the audit of said Commissioners.

Sec. 3. The said Mayor shall have power to fill all
vacancies that may occur by death, resignation or other-

Mr. Strauss explained in connection with it that come to the conclusion, owing to the many conflicting interests, that it was impossible to bring about measures of permanent reform from within the system. The school system, he said, was bound up by old and amended by-laws, most of which had been framed more than forty years ago. Some of them were entirely outgrown. Others had been amended and patched, and all of them needed thorough revision

to fit them for proper working in a great school system like that of New-York City.

Thirty days were given to Mayor Gilrey by the statute in which to name the commission, but he interpreted this time limit as directory rather than mendators and owing to some difficulty in securing mandatory, and owing to some difficulty in securing such names as he desired it was not until last week that he could announce them. He selected E. Ellery Anderson, Stephen H. Olin, David McClure, Oscar S. Anderson, Stephen H. Olin, David McChire, Oscar S.
Straus and Dr. Thomas Hunter, president of the
Normal College. Commissioner Strauss, of the Board
of Education, it is understood, declined an appointment on the commission, thinking it best, he said,
that members of the present Board of Education should not be placed on it. Mayor Gilroy decided also for the same reason not to appoint those who have served recently on the Board. It was reported with authority that an appointment on the commission was offered to President Seth Low, of Columbia College, and to Felix Adler, but that neither could give the time which he considered necessary for

Any changes that may be recommended by this commission will be submitted to the next session of the Legislature for its approval. That is substantially the only limit to its powers. What a "comprehensive the only limit to its powers. What a "comprehensive revision" means, it is for the members to say, but when it is remembered that the by-laws have never been thoroughly revised for forty-two years, it may mean, one school officer said the other day, a complete volution in the management of the public schools of e city. It was fifty-one years ago last spring that the State Legislature passed a law by which the schools were organized substantially as they are to-The Public School Society with the schools it had organized was subsequently incorporated with the existing ward schools, and the by-laws regulating the management of all the schools were then adopted. The greatest defect in these by-laws felt to-day, school officers say, is the delay in the transaction of the business routine in connection with the schools. The law provides for a central body which is called the Board of Education, and it has been from time to time elected by the people, or appointed by the Mayor. Its numbers have been several times changed. It has the appointment of five trustees in each ward of the city, and as a check to the powers of the Central Board. School inspectors are appointed by the Mayor with almost co-ordinate powers.

There are eight school districts, in each of which

there are three inspectors. These three bodies com-missioners, inspectors and trustees-direct and control all the school measures of the city, or are supposed to do so. But as a matter of fact, the regula-tions have become so complicated that it is almost impossible to tell where the authority of one begins or another ends. President Walker used to say that or another ends. President wanter used to say that it was utterly impossible under the present school laws to fix responsibility anywhere. The school in-spector has in reality become a kind of fifth wheel; and the office is regarded as the least distrable of the three. The laws when framed were intended to cover a city of half a million population, whose limits were practically below Forty-second-st. The same laws apply to the city which now spreads beyond the Harlem and over the Annexed District.

Some idea of the questions involved in these changes, hich the commission will have to have in view in its revision, may be seen in a few details. Nearly all the schools in use when the laws were originally framed are now in the lower part of the city, or have been torn down. In one of the wards, the Third, there are now no school buildings at all, and in several of the other wards there are only one or two, and the number of pupils is reduced to a mere handful in consequence of the removal of the population and the change of the neighborhoods from a resident to a business quarter. In these wards, including the Third, there are still five trustees appointed by the Board of Education, when it can find residents to serve in that Not long ago the board discovered that one of these trustees just appointed had been dead for six months. The trustees in these wards have little or nothing to do begond the signing of a few official papers as a matter of form, while in the upper wards of the city and those in the denser resident quarters of the East Side, the office becomes one of much local interest and gives rise to a warm competition among applicants. The Twelfth Ward trustees have a juris on larger than that of many cities in the country. There are five trustees, as in the Third Ward, but the Twelfth has a school population almost as large as that of the city of Buffalo. It has some thirty schools, to which new buildings are being added yearly It has more than 700 teachers and substitutes, and has been making from 50 to 100 new appointments every year for several years. The Board of Education has no power to appoint teachers, and in the matter of patronage alone a trusteeship in the Twelfth Ward is regarded as a much more desirable school office there a worlden.

One of the changes which it is expected will be amended by the revision will be the abolition of ward lines for schools. They give rise to local prejudices which materially affect the management of the entire system. A teacher cannot be transferred from one ward to another without meeting strong opposition. This has given rise to a feeling that the lower wards of the city are neglected while the larger and newer sections receive all the attention and im-prevements. In those lower wards where there is



trustees of the word, and if the hoard approves it. through the report of the proper committee, proceed ings are then taken for the purchase or condemnation of the site. If the site is to be condemned the appointment of commissioners for that purpose is an eness may occupy several months. It may be a year or more, as another body, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has also to pass on the subject. It frequently happens, when there is a conflict of opinion between these authorities, that several years clapse before a site that is recommended for purchase is finally secured, and at least two years more are required before a school building can be finished and made ready for the pupils.

The same kind of delays frequently take place in

the transaction of the minor affairs of the school those in the district have to certify with the ward trustees to any bill for repairs, or the removal of a janitor, or a plano, or a desk. If one or more trustees or inspectors are dissatisfied they can place a wedge in the course of proceedings that may block everything effectually for months. Repairs of an important character amounting to but a few dollars or a removal of an incompetent or drunken janitor will often require three or four months before it can effectually cleared.

Teachers in the public schools have followed the question of appointing a commission with a good deal of interest, as the work of that body is likely to affect them very closely. There are more than 4,000 teachers in the public schools, and it would be difficult to make any change in the methods of school management which would not touch them directly. A delegation of teachers waited on Mayer Gilroy and urged the appointment of one member of the com-mission who should be a teacher. The Mayor declined to consider their request, but most teachers are satisfied with the appointment of Dr. Hunter, the president of the Normal College, on the commission. He has been a teacher and is familiar with the public schools and this system and others from a teacher's point of view. They are satisfied that their interest will be in good hands with him. The salaries of teachers amount now to \$3,000,000 yearly, and there are numerous questions in regard to the distribution. of these salaries, the appointments of principals, etc., that are raised by the teachers themselves, as



FREDERICK W. DEVOE.

well as by school officers, which require consideration for the best interests of the schools.

In most cities there is only one board which controls the schools, uniting all the functions of trustee and commissioner. This is the system used in Brooklyn, where the board consists of forty-five, in-sicad of twenty-one members, as in New York. There many objections to the present board as not being representative. Commissioner Strauss and several of his associates favor a small central Board of not more than half the present number, but a still larger number of trustees which shall represent the locality of every school in the city, these trustees o transact all the details in relation to their par ticular schools, while the central board itself would then have nothing but the general direction of th business to look after. As it is now a commissioner has so many business affairs, details, and committee work to consider that to attend to them properly requires too much of the time of the class of men whom it is desired to select for this office. Suggestions have been made that two or three members be appointed as a central board, to be paid regular salaries for their services. This has been opposed in many quarters on the ground that it would be destructive of the representative character of school interests, and would tend to bring the office to one of mere political preferment. The only experts, it is maintained, required in the school system who should be paid are the experts educated and trained for that purpose. Such a board of experts now exists In the school superintendents. They know the needs of the schools better than any outside persons could possibly learn, except through a similar training. If the commission goes into this question fully its conclusion may be that the character and powers of the present Board of Education should be entirely changed. At any rate, it is expected that the commission will open its sessions to all who have any interests in the public schools, and to listen carefully to those who have from observation or experience practical ideas on the subject of school administration.

Gilbert H. Crawford, who has taken deep interest in the matter of revising the by-laws of the Board of Education, was one of the prime movers in having the commission appointed by Mayor Gilroy. Mr. Crawford is a native of New-York and a product of the public school system. Although a Republican his advice has frequently been listened to by Democrats of influence. He said to a Tribune reporter crats of influence. He said to a Tribune reporter at his office, No. 229 Broadway: "I regard the mem-bers of the commission appointed by Mayor Gilroy as remarkably qualified to perform their duties. E. Ellery Anderson is a most experienced trustee, having been intimately associated with the public school system of New-York City over twenty years, and no man has a better idea of the needs and the require ments of our school system than he. David McClure also is an excellent school trustee. He is fair and ilberal minded. Dr. Thomas Hunter, president of the Normal College, knows the public school system from A to Z. He has been a teacher, principal and president in New-York City schools and colleges, and it may be fairly said that he has created the college of which he has so long been president. Stephen H. Olin is a lawyer of wide reputation and has a large fund of knowledge. He leaves a good impression wherever he goes and on whatever work he under

wherever he goes and on whatever work he undertakes. Mr. Straus is a man eminently qualified for
the commission and combines wide experience with
keen perception. I regard the appoinment of this
commission as one of the most momentous episodes
in our municipal history.

In answer to the question as to what he considered the principal defects in the present school
system and the changes that would probably be effected by the new commission Mr. Crawford said;
"There are many and serious defects in the present
mode of conducting the school system of this city.

There is too much power in some places and too

no longer a school population this feeling is of not so much consequence, but on the lower East Side of the city a different condition of affairs prevails. Ten years ago the population fell off in these localities, and some of the old school buildings were sold by the city, being no longer needed; but since that time, with the increase of flats and a foreign population, the school children have become more numerous than ever before, and are still increasing in number. The old structures are giving out and becoming dangerous, or tall flats or factories are built up around them, astimiting off the light and ventilation which are so much needed. In these neighborhoods the tractees and residents are urging the purchase of new sites and the building of new schools as vehemently as the officers in the newer parts of the city. Sites, however, are much more costly in these neighborhoods, and the fluctuating population makes the selection of sites a question of careful consideration.

The Board of Education has no power of itself to select any site, any more than it has to appoint a teacher. The request must first come from the learned of the countersome machinery that powers our public schools, and the fluctuating population makes the selection of sites a question of careful consideration.

The Board of Education has no power of itself to select any site, any more than it has to appoint a function, and then by the superior described building of the school still power over the trustees. Take an example school, and then by the superior all the Board of Education, and then by the superior density to the school inspectors, these by the Board of Education, and then by the superior all the Board of Education, and then by the superior all the Board of Education, and then by the superior density bearing the public school system. The biddings should be built by the best controller, and first has been greatly to injure the public school of sites and the public school of the public school of the school system. The biddings should

thire applies to the smaller expenditures of Education.

"It would not be proper for me to foist my views on the commission, but I will say in a general way that inspectors should be done away with altogether. They are of no use whatever except to spy out, but they have no power to correct. Another class of officers, and the most numerous of all, could almost be entirely done away with to the advantage of the school system, and that is the school trustees. There are five of these to each of the twenty-four school wards, and their work could be more thoroughly and efficiently done by a smaller body of responsible men.





progress or ascertain what is needed or receive readily new ideas on education. I can't say that I favor the idea of a saintied commission, for that would probably throw our schools into polities, and that is the last thing that we should ever think of. The question before the commission, and one which will occupy their attention, is not so much the present method of teaching as finding a simpler management of the schools. It have no doubt that the members of the schools. In fact, probably their any responsible person. In fact, probably the first thing that we shall do on meeting will be to send out invitations for such suggestions. We shall hold one or two meetings as soon as possible and organize. After that we will adjourn until september, and then hold many meetings and have a well-digested plan to take up to Albany early in the Legislature. In the method of managing the school system we will probably offer some extensive changes. The present system is too cumbersome for the rapid advance of improved ideas.

"I regard the sanitary condition of our schools as very bad. Our evening schools are not properly lighted, and we have not enough playground for fine children. A few minutes recess in which they can run around and get their blood in good condition will enable them to learn more rapidly when they return to the Zassroom. If would be difficult to exargerate this point. Mr. Rice, who has examined many schools all over the country, has severely criticised the New-York schools in tids particular. I do not require the school exitem of New-York City, so far as methods of teaching are concerned, as very lad, but as I said before, that is a matter for the School commissioners to decide. Our duty being to device a law so that the school system can nower with quicker impulse any new and improved feature.

Mr. Anderson was born in New-York City, Octaber 21, 1833. For seventeen vars he was a school trustee of the Twenty-first Ward. He studied in Switzerland and was candidated from Harvard in 1852.

Mr. Anderson was born in New York City, totaber 21, 1833. For seventeen years he was a school trustee of the Twenty-first Ward. He studied in Switzerland and was graduated from Harvard in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1854, and has heen identified with the school interests ever since he as lived in New York.

H. S. Fuller, Editor of "School," who has advocated strongly through bis paper for several years the need of a revision of the school laws, spoke in favorable terms of the new commission. "So far as I can see," he said, "the commission is not a political one, and the Mayor has shown good judgment in avolding

WHY DRINK CROTON? Endorsed by health authorities and physicians for

HIRAM RICKER & SONS.

any chance for criticism on that score. I should have liked to see it a little more aggressive, with at less one other name widely known in educational affairs; and I think it might have been made stronger by the addition of some ex-member of the board like F. W. Devoe, ex-President J. Edward Simmons, or Gilhert H. Crawford. But, taken as a whole, the qualifications of the members are well balanced."

"Could not the Board of Education make these reforms, itself?" was asked.

"No, I do not think the Board of Education could of itself bring about the reform for which this countission is appointed. Half a dozen different boards have been trying to do this for the hast ten years, and they have given it up. It is about as easy a task for the hoard to do as it is for a man to lift himself up by his own boot straps. The present board has begun this year several important reforms, and it has shown an intelligent spirit and purpose to place the schools of the city in the very best condition; but it has done nathing better than to give its unqualified approval to this bry law, from which something valuable is bound to come.

Stephen H. Olin declined to give any views in advance as to what the commission would do; but he expressed himself as thoroughly in harmony with

abstracts of reports to the State Superintendent in Bank-ing. These companies show an increase in resources over June 30, 1802, of \$3.809.885. Kings County Trust Company, Brockiny-Resources: Bonds and mortgaces, \$716.835; stock investments, \$750,-\$49; loaned collaterals, \$2,309.601; real estate, \$10,017; cash items, \$326.577; loaned on personal se-curities, \$176.007; other assets, \$52.909; total, \$4,082,-\$206. Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, \$500,000; surplus found, \$45.0000; multiplied profits, \$51.710; general de-

curities, \$170.007; other assets, \$52.930; total, \$1,682,026. Liabilities; Capital stock paid in, \$500,000; surplus fund, \$450.000; undivided profits, \$51.710; general deposits, \$2.871,240; deposits in trust, \$733.518; other liabilities, \$69,558; total, \$1.682,026. Profits; Six months, \$188,001; dividends declared, \$15.000. United States Mortgage Company, New-York-Resources; Bonds and mortgages, \$601,275; stock investments, \$153,737; loaned on collaterals, \$2.13,603; real estate, \$69,250; cash items, \$210,088; loaned on personal securities, \$37.7296; other assets, \$17.964; total, \$3.951,273. Liabilities; Capital stock paid in, \$2.00,000; surplus fund, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$53.638; general deposits, \$1.195,186; deposits in trust, \$190,902; other liabilities, \$5.487; total, \$3.951,273. Profits; Six months, \$102,524; no dividends were declared.

COLORADO WILL SURVIVE

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The manifesto of the Colorado State Convention at Dehver, addressed to the people of the United States, is a birid document whose exaggerations and misstatements will tend to defeat its purpose.

The following statements, however, deserve attention:

The destruction of the silver industry" (anticipated to be effected by the repeal of the Sherman Act) "will devastate the country as if swept by a cyclone reaching from the littlish possessions to the Mexican border line. . . If through Congress you shall when out the great industry of the section around which all others cluster for vigor and profit, the value of our property will shrink, our business will be destroyed, our towns and cities will be largely denopulated, and the railroads traversing the Western half of the Continent will be sent into bankruptry. Colorado is par excellence the Queen of the Silver States, and Denver the capital of the Free Colinge Umpire. If, therefore, the development of other industries in that State during the last decade has been greater proportionately than that of silver, these direction prophedes are without foundation in fact, and while the period of the readjustment of the mining industry will be a trying one for all business interests, the consequences will be by no means rainous to the State at large.

Colorado's production of silver at United States coinage Increase between 1889 and 1891, say 60 per cent. COLORADO'S PRODUCTION OF COAL
Tons,
4,540
3,771 234 Increase between 1990 and 1892, say 1,000 per cent. PRODUCTION OF COKE. Increase between 1880 and 1801, say 1,000 per cent.

Increase between 1880 and 1801, say 1,000 per cent.

As it is obvious that the increase in the output of silver of 60 per cent did not require for its production the 1,000 per cent increase in coal and coke, these found outlets somewhere. As, in fact, is well known, Colorado coal moves esatward until it meets the product of the Kansas fields, and westward until it reaches that of Utah.

Of equal importance is the marked development in irrigation, in which Colorado stands second only to California.

ACREAGE UNDER DITCH. 1855 1891 (est.) All things concerned, Colorado can and will survive, even in the highly improbable event of the entire cessation of gold, silver and lead mining.

IT'S THE MAKE, NOT THE SMAPE.

The Original Davidson Syringe. - Many dealers call any kind of Syringe having two elastic tubes and a bulb, a Davidson This is not

correct; we do not make cheap goods, and the Genuine Davidson is always reliable.

See that label is marked: Made by the DAVIDSON RUBBER CO., Boston, Mass.

A BUSY WEEK AT OCEAN GROVE

THE AMERICAN SABBATH UNION AND WORLD'S FAIR SUNDAY CLOSING.

THE REV. DR. KNGWLES'S ADDRESS-WELL-AT-TENDED MEETINGS AT ASBURY PARK-REPRESENTATIVE BLAIR ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Ocean Grove, N. J., July 23 (Special).-The last week has been a busy one for the "Grove." During the first part of the week the workers of the Ocean Grove Sunday-School Assembly were actively engaged in preparation for the annual com-mencement, the session closing on Thursday with the graduating exercises of the class of 93. On Friday the only services were the regular 9 o'clock devotional meetings in the Tabernacie and the Young People's Temple. Yesterday was "Sabbath Observance Day," and all the exercises were under the

For a NATION STATE AND A STATE

the Rev. William Scott, New-York, and Colonel J.

the Rev. William scott, New-York, and Colonel J.

M. Bennett, Fhiladelphia.

The surf meeting held at 6 o'clock on the bench at the foot of Ocean Pathway was attended by the largest crowd of the season. The Rev. Dr. George K. Morris, of Cincinnati, gave the evening sermon.

The meetings to-day in the big S-a-side Andiforium at Asbury Park were all well attended. That of this morning, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, was the largest held in the great structure on any morning this season. Dr. Boardman took as his text the whole of the parable of the sower, and preached a powerful sermon.

At the National service this afternoon Congressman Henry W. Blair delivered an address on "What Are We to Do with the Great and Pressing Problem of Immigration!" His remarks were confined to a discussion of the question of Chinese immigration. He took strong ground against that immigration, saying that had it been permitted 20,000,000 Mongollans would now be occupying the far West. He declared the treaty with China to be a mistake, referred to the acts of 1888 and 1892 as more helpful to China than to this country, and asserted that foreign Powers were included than, from selfish commercial objects.

TWO MEN MANGLED BY RAILWAY TRAINS.

Perth Amboy, N. J., July 23.-Hans Hanson, aged thirty-five years, was struck last night by a New lersey Central Railroad train at the Smith-st. crossing, this city, and thrown fifty feet. He was horribly mangled and died a few hours later.

James Riley, aged twenty-six years, a brakeman employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, while stepping from a moving engine last night in this city fell beneath the wheels. Both his legs were cut off and he is not expected to live.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, July 23 (Special).—The city ticket nominated at a large convention of Republicans last

night is as follows: For Mayor, Caleb S. Denny; for City Clerk, Lee Nixon; for Police Judge, George W. Stubbs. Smiley N. Chambers was chairman of the meeting, and made a severe arraignment of the Democratic party. His allusions to Harrison were greeted with loud applause. The platform denounces the present Democratic Administration for ubservices to rings, for corrupt practices in contracts and for prostituting the credit of the city in the matter of the bonds now under default through failure to provide for their payment. Mr. Denny has twice been Mayor of the city, and though he won by a hard fight, it is believed that the party will again win control of the city.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF LINES IN KANSAS. Topeka, July 23.-The Board of Railway Commis stoners have finally given out their figures on the assessed valuation of railways. The table follows: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, \$24,022,364; Union Pacific, \$8,518,738; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, \$7,341,996; Missouri Pacific, \$12,492,495; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, \$2,499,736; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, \$2,916,078; St. Joseph and Grand Island, \$1,442,179; Burlington and Missouri River, \$1,460,291; branch lines, all roads, \$1,361,561. Total Save a day by taking the New-York Central's Exposition Flyer for the World's Fair-lastest and most comfortable train in the world.

IN CAMP AT SEA GIRT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR THE GUARDSMEN.

SERMONS BY CHAPLAINS SCUDDER AND SHAW-ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM AND EX-SECRE-TARY ELEINS AMONG THE VISITORS. [BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

[BY THLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Sea Girt, N. J., July 23.—The encamped guardsmen of the First Brigade rolled out of their cots early this morning to enjoy the bracing breeze that blew in from the ocean and the delightful weather that prevails here. Divine service was held by the different regiments on the green fronting their respective quarters. The 4th Regiment meas hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the large audience extended out on the lawn, and was made up of the soldiers and visitors from the nearby summer resorts. Governor Werts and Mrs. Werts and the members of the Governor's and brigade staffs were present. The regimental chaplain, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Scudder, rector of the Jersey City Tabernacle, officiated and preached an eloquent sermon. Miss Florence Turner, of Jersey City, soprano soloist, led the singing, which was rendered impressively by the soldiers to the accompaniment of the regimental band. The 2d Regiment had religious services on the lawn in front of their quarters, where several hundred camp stools were placed for the accommedation of those attending. Dr. Charles D. Shaw, the chaplain, delivered the sermon. The Roman Catholic chapel at Spring Lake. With the exception of Company A. of the 4th Regiment, all the troops are Catholic chapel at Spring Lake. With the exception of Company A, of the 4th Regiment, all the troops are

of Company A, of the 4th Regiment, all the troops are now in camp.

The first regiment to reach Sea Girt last evening was the 1st, of Newark, with Colonel Campbell in command. They quickly formed in line and, with colors flying, bayonets glistening and the band playing a lively march, filed down the main road past the Governor's cottage, where Governor Werts and staff stood on the porch exchanging salutes with the soldiers. As soon as the regiment reached its quarters, Colonel Campbell relinquished the command, turning it over to Lieutenant-Colonel Brientnall, and assumed command of the brigade as acting brigadlergeneral in the absence of General Wanser. The 4th was the next to arrive, followed later by the 2d and Cavalry Company A, the latter riding into camp on prancing chargers. When these organizations were quartered the brigade was drawn up in line on the parade ground and the camp colors were swung to the parade ground and the camp colors were swung to the breeze while the bands played a National anthem, the troops presenting arms. Then a salute of twentyone guns belched forth from the gun detachment of the 4th Regiment, proclaiming the opening of the first blennial encampment of the First Brigade under

The news of the death of General William F. Abbett, eldest son of ex-Governor Abbett and judge-advocate-general on the staff of Governor Werts, has cast an air of gloom over camp to-day. The flags were lowered to half-mast on the announcement of his death this morning. The members of the Gov-ernor's staff will attend the funeral.

ernor's staff will attend the funeral.

The parade ground was crowded with spectators at dress parade this evening, which took place at 6 o'clock. They came in every kind of conveyance from Jersey towns this side of Long Branch. For their initial dress-parade the troops did splendidly and went through the manual of arms like one man, receiving the plandits of the delighted onlookers. Army, and ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins-were present. General Drum is stopping with his son-in-law, Hughes Oliphant, at Point Pleasant, and Mr. Elkins is sojourning at the Beach House with his daughters, Mrs. Alexander C. Oliphant and Miss Elkins. His son-in-law, Colonel Oliphant, who is inspector of the division, has been detailed here by Major-General Plume.

The field officer of the day was Lieutenant-Colonel

W. B. Mason, of the 4th Regiment, and the brigade guard was selected from the same command. Major D. L. Waliace, of the 1st Regiment, officiated as medical officer of the day, and Lleutenant S. R. Dunlop as hospital officer, Surgeon A. K. Baldwin being in charge of the Ambulance Corps. Privates Frank Tuite, of the 1st, and Herbert T. Clark, of the 2d, have been assigned for permanent duty at Brigade Hendquarters, and Quartermaster Harry L. Jones, of the 6th Regiment, of the Second Brigade, is detailed to camp as post commissary. Privates Paul McLees, of Company D, 2d Regiment, and Daniel Riordan, of

of Company D, 2d Regiment, and Daniel Riordan, of Company 1, of the 2d, were the first occupants of the Brigade Hospital. Both were slightly overcome by the heat at dress parade.

It was announced in camp to-day that the New-Jersey Rifle Association has decided to incorporate and the papers will be fled this week. The association will try to buy Manasquan Lake, which adjoins the camp grounds on the south, and erect on the land, at the end nearest the ocean, a clubhouse and rifle range for its exclusive use. General Spencer, Inspectorfor its exclusive use. General spencer, Inspector-General of Ride Practice, denied the statement of a morning paper that it cost the State \$6,000 for main-taining the ride practice department in camp. He said that the total cost of the department for the

year was only #5,000. \oss's 4th Regiment band serenaded Governor Werts this evening on the lawn opposite his cot-tage. Colonel Meany, of the Governor's staff, has Russian Navy, who is to be present at the Governor's review on Thursday. Rooms have been engaged for aim at the Beach House, where a ball will be given in

him at the Beach House, where a ball will be given in his honor.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 23 (Special).—Company A. 4th Regiment, N. J. N. G. (Lincoln Guards), from Jersey Sity, who have been marching from that city in the encampment at Sea Girt, left Red Bank this morning at 6:45 and reached Beal lieach at 11:45, where they were met by Company A. 3d Regiment, of this place, and the 5th Regiment band and excorted to Atlantic Square, where they pitched tents and christened the ground Camp Bradley, in honor of the founder, who later in the day entertained the entire command at a dinner at the Columbia Rietel. Every man is in excellent condition, and to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock they will start for Sea Girt, which they expect to reach in three hours.

A QUIET DAY AT THE STATE CAMP. Feekskill, N. Y., July 28.-Chaplain William M. Dunnell delivered his sermon and held services on the bluff this morning. Most of the men encamped were in attendance. The day was one of the quiet-est since camp opened. The guard mount was ex-cellent, and the evening parade good. During the day fully 3,000 visitors from New-York came by boat and train and looked over the camp. sentry duty of the men on guard was tested by the crowd, and excellent order was maintained, Captain Lilenthal was other of the day.



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